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N. GOODSELL, EDITOR.

CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

The agricultural year may now be considered as nearly closed, and with it farmers should, so far as is consistent, close their accounts for the past, and prepare them for the coming year. It is desirable that every farmer should be able at the end of each year to know what the profit or loss of his business has been; and how can he ascertain this unless he has been particular in his accounts? A little attention to book keeping will enable him to do all this, and when the course is once adopted, it will be an amusement rather than toil. It is as easy to open accounts with different fields or crops as it is with individuals, and when the crop is completed, the balance of the account will show the profit or loss attending that course of culture, and suggest the propriety of continuing in it or changing, as the balance may be. Farmers, of all other men, ought to be the last that should excuse themselves for want of time; no class of our citizens have so much time to devote to study and improvement as they have, and they should recollect, that although their grounds may be covered with snow or hardened with frost, yet the field of intellect is then in the most favorable situation for improvement, and this, the most important of all business, should never be neglected. Are you all prepared to represent your interests in our state or national councils? If not, double your diligence, and recollect that we have no hereditary titles to give preference to individuals. The road to preferment is open to all, and that which raised a Franklin to eminence, may also exalt the most humble individual. If there is any one profession which is entitled to greater consideration than others, it is yours. Abandon the idea that farmers are mere slaves to other professions as unworthy of the age and country in which we live, and look back to the proud days of Rome, when her leading men strove to add to their other titles that of being agriculturists, to fill the measure of human greatness.

THE WEATHER.—The weather for the last ten days ending with the 17th, has been unusually mild. The canal at this place has not as yet been frozen over. This morning, the 18th, the appearance of the atmosphere is quite different; the wind from the north-west is whistling, and all betokens the approach of winter. Farmers, are you all prepared for it? If not, improve every moment. Although attempts may be made to nullify the laws of the land, the laws of nature are supreme—the order of days and seasons cannot be changed by man; God in infinite mercy has made them all; then be wise and prepare for them.

☞ The New-York Standard's express, which brought the President's Message on horseback, arrived at Baltimore from Washington in one hour and thirty-three minutes–being at the rate of a fraction more than twenty-four miles an hour.

APPLES AND CIDER.

When the farmer is driven from his fields by the inclemency of the weather, he should not consider the value of his time reduced—"time is money," should ever be his maxim. After close application without to prepare for winter, he will find that many things within doors are needing his attention. Winter apples, which were gathered in the usual manner, require assorting. Those which received bruises, or had such defects as to prevent long keeping, may now readily be distinguished, and should be separated. The most effectual method of keeping apples is to pack them in dry sand, either in casks or bins, where they should be kept cool, but not allowed to freeze. Either pit or beach sand will answer, but it should be well dried, so as to absorb all the moisture that evaporates from the fruit without becoming damp enough to injure the skin. As fine apples always fetch a great price in our markets in the spring, this extra trouble of packing will be found well worth attending to.

Those who are wishing to drink fine cider, should lose no time in attending to it. A more common opinion is, that cider should be racked off in March, by which time much of it has become pricked. Rack and fine cider as soon as the fermentation has arrived at that point when it is most pleasant, and endeavor to keep it so as near as possible. Let the casks into which your cider is racked be perfectly clean, without which you are not to expect a pleasant flavor. Skimmed milk is the most convenient article with which to fine cider, and from one to two quarts to the barrel will be sufficient, unless it has more astringency than is desirable; if so, double the quantity of milk, as the glutin contained in it will neutralize the astringent matter contained in the cider. After cider is racked and fined, it should be bunged *perfectly tight*, after which it will keep, with little alteration, for years.

"*A place for every thing, and every thing in its place.*"

There is no season of the year when it is more important to reduce the above maxim to practice than at the setting in of winter. Many of the small farming utensils, such as hoes, rakes, spades and forks, are much injured if left exposed to the weather through the winter, or buried beneath the snow; and even ploughs and harrows should be put under cover as soon as the season for using them is past. To have a place for every thing and every thing in its place, is not only a maxim of economy, but it adds much to the reputation of the farmer who observes it. How different are the impressions made while viewing the premises of a prudent, economical farmer, where every thing is in order, and those of the slothful man, where confusion reigns. With one, every step convinces you that the possessor does not eat the bread of idleness—that he does not neglect to provide for his family, whereby he would prove himself worse than an infidel. Every thing bespeaks attention to business, and comfort, reputation and wealth follows. Not so with the other. His fences are broken down—his yards are neglected—his utensils lie scattered and broken—every thing bespeaks the man to be the *slothful servant* pointed out to us as abusing the talents committed to his charge—his character as a man worthy of trust or honor declines—his former friends forsake him, and poverty and wretchedness, in most cases, close the scene. Now all this difference may arise from early habits, on the one hand having a place for every thing and every thing in its place, and on the other, not having a place for any thing, which soon leads to not having any thing for a place.

ON THE BENEFITS OF A KNOWLEDGE OF CHIMISTRY AS CONNECTED WITH AGRICULTURE.

The admirable papers now publishing in the Genesee Farmer, from the able pen of our correspondent, "B.," on the importance of a scientific education to the agriculturist, appears to us a subject of such vast importance to the agriculturist, and in fact to the community at large, that we cannot forbear raising our own feeble voice in unison with the philanthropic efforts of our respected friend. Since our connection with the Genesee Farmer, we have repeatedly adverted to the benefits derived from a knowledge of the arts and sciences, connected with agriculture, to the cultivator of the soil. This has been very particularly impressed on our mind from actual observation. We have no hesitation in asserting, that we have invariably found the farms of those who studied Botany, Vegetable Chimistry, and the other sciences connected with agriculture, to be better arranged, better conducted, and consequently more productive, than those on which the operations were performed by individuals who practiced the art without any knowledge of its theory,—every performance being guided solely by former practice,—unaided by general laws or just principles. Without pretending to any superior tact in discrimination, we have little hesitation in asserting that we could, at a very superficial view, distinguish whether the farm was occupied by a scientific practitioner, or by one who was solely guided by former practice and actual observation. So decidedly conspicuous is the effect of a well regulated and organized system of operations. We could particularize many instances corroborative of our assertions, but for the present we confine our observations to the objects in contemplation—a general diffusion of the arts and sciences as connected with agriculture, and a just estimation of their value to the farmer; and surely but little force of argument is required to enforce and establish its importance. A general knowledge of science is not of more importance to any class of men than to the agriculturist. It constitutes the very essence of farming, and enables the scientific operator to act with certainty, when the mere routine practitioner would doubt, hesitate, and more than probably fail in his desired object. The cases and circumstances are so numerous and so varied, connected with agricultural pursuits, that it requires the aid of fixed laws and just principles to guide and control. Climate, construction and formation of soils, their porosity and tenacity; adapting seeds to proper situations, improving the various sorts cultivated, and many other particulars, form only but a small portion

of the cares which must unavoidably occur to the farmer, and which must of necessity demand his attention. Here the superior knowledge of the man of science shines conspicuous; under every critical emergency he will resort to his own resources, to general principles and established laws. Neither climate, soils, nor other contingent circumstances, can prove a barrier, or deter the due accomplishment of his operations. His knowledge of the geological construction and formation of his farm, will give the proper data for its capabilities; its situation in the country and site in the world, will direct him in the adaptation of crops suited for the climate, &c.; and his general knowledge will afford him every requisite aid in the arrangement and managing his operations. *It is immaterial where he may be situated.* The genial climes of France or Italy, or the frozen regions of Lapland, will be met with proper means for effecting the desired purpose.—His knowledge of the earth's productions; his acquaintance with the nature of vegetables, animals, minerals, mixed bodies, and the atmosphere, with implements and mechanical agents,—enables him to commence operations and accomplish them with certain success. No matter what country gave him birth—no consequence where he practiced his pursuits—his knowledge of climes, productions, their natures and qualities, enable him to adapt cases to circumstances, and properly apply every contingent aid. Here the man of *practice alone* would find himself in an inextricable labyrinth. Take him from the field of his former operations, and place him where soil, productions and climate are different, and he becomes bewildered—with him all is chaos and confusion. Not so the man who is competent to generalize; to arrange from practice, theory and science; to call to his aid the general law which regulates his art,—for by these means every difficulty vanishes, every barrier is surmounted, and success crowns his labors. There are none of the sciences of more importance to the cultivator of the soil than chemistry. The saying of Cicero is perfectly applicable here. "Nihil est melius, nihil uberius, nihil homine libero dignius:" (nothing excels, nothing is more profitable, nothing more suitable for a man of leisure.) From a knowledge of this interesting science, the farmer can combine known facts, and trace the regular procession from cause to effect; he can find a theory for every practice, which will facilitate his operations and improve his system. Without a knowledge of chemistry, many of his simplest operations must be unintelligible even to himself, and consequently but casually performed. However, mere assertions or theoretical speculations go for nothing when compared with established facts. One quite opportune to our present subject now occurs to our recollection, and we feel a gratification in having so satisfactory a proof, what science will effect over the mere mechanical operations of the man who is guided by no law, nor any fixed principles. Lavoiseer, a distinguished and philanthropic gentleman, cultivated two hundred and forty acres of land in La Vendee in France, actuated by the beneficent desire of demonstrating to his countrymen the importance of sustaining the art of culture on scientific principles. In nine years his produce was doubled, and his crops afforded one third more than those of ordinary cultivators.—Can we adduce a more satisfactory proof the benefits derived from a proper application of scientific principles in the practice of agriculture? In applying scientific principles in the regulation of agricultural operations, no doubt many theoretical speculations will be demonstrated to be futile. Hence one of its greatest benefits; and a gratifying result is, that every demonstrated fact is a sure beacon for our future guidance. We do not presume to say that a knowledge of chemistry is capable of supplying all the necessary desiderata for the farmer's guidance, but it certainly is capable of doing so to a very great extent—it is decidedly one of the very best aids of Agriculture and Horticulture. Hence the necessity of every agriculturist becoming acquainted with its principles, and applying them in his operations. By chemistry he will become acquainted with the real nature of his soil, what constituents are deficient, what noxious ones are present, and, consequently, the real cause of the abundance or deficiency of his crops. Chemistry, to the uninitiated, presents at first view a very formidable appearance, likely to prevent the generality of farmers from entering into its intricacies and exploring its depths. To be able to analize the different soils, and ascertain their constituent parts, seems a work of great labor, study and research. Granting this were the case, still it is an object of so much importance that even that should not deter the farmer from making himself competent to the task: but, such is not the case. The process is not only simple, nor the apparatus necessary very expensive. But in next week's Farmer, we shall give an explanation of the necessary apparatus, and the mode of analizing soils, from an admirable essay on the subject by a Mr. Johnson, an English gentleman, who has devoted much of his time to the science, and very much simplified the operations. We consider we cannot do our readers a greater service than lay his method before them, hoping many will soon follow his example, as we think there is no field of science in which lie hid at present so many brilliant objects for examination, none will redound more to the fame of the discoverer, none that will be more beneficial to mankind, than that which embraces agricultural and horticultural chimistry. †

SIR HENRY STEUART'S PLANTER'S GUIDE.

This work, as before noticed in the Genesee Farmer, has been recently re-published by the spirited Messrs. Thorburns of New-York. The work in question is a very able performance, and bringing it out in the manner in which we understand the Messrs. Thorburns have done, (for we have not seen the American edition) does them great credit. In the re-publication of this work by the Messrs. Thorburns, there is more in our opinion than meets the eye of a superficial observer. They have undertaken that which the regular publishers in New-York have we believe declined, and we are conscious they are anticipating an era not far distant, when such a work will be highly beneficial to the community of this country. At present, the difficulty is to do away (in general) with existing trees; but, the period is near at hand, when every American landholder and farmer, &c. will find it absolutely necessary to give his attention to the *planting* of timber. This has, already, in many sections of the country, become a desideratum, and every successive year will render it more imperative.—There is a medium in the clearing of land, which ought to be observed; but, unfortunately, in our estimation, that proper equilibrium has been lost sight of in the clearing of lands in this country, and hence the necessity of soon re-planting with saplings where stood the sturdy oak. The benefits of timber to every commercial country, and in fact to every country, is so universally admitted, that it astonishes us to see so little discrimination paid to the subject in the clearing of lands. There are situations where timber would be the most productive crop, and in addition to this, where it would prove an ornament to the domain, and embellish the possessions of the owner. To us it is evident all this has been duly considered by the spirited publishers of the present work; but, it is not the first instance that the name of *Thorburn* has stood first in horticultural pursuits in this country. The senior of the present firm was the first, in the great emporium of this country's commerce, to establish a *Seed Store*—to combat with and surmount the many difficulties which he had to encounter. What *Linnæas* was to the old world in former times as a *botanist*, *Grant Thorburn* has been to the new as a *horticulturist*. He paved the way—others tread in his footsteps. But it is gratifying to us to be enabled to say, he still derives the advantages from his enterprising spirit and his exertions—a discerning public has appreciated and now rewards his merits. Much of the horticultural taste which now exists in this country, he has in a great measure erected; but it is not the purport of the present notice to eulogize the Messrs. Thorburns. Sir Henry Steuart's "Planter's Guide" is our theme, and we are called upon in a particular manner to observe the re publication of this work, by a letter recently received from our friend, T. H., who accuses us of having "changed sides," and "altering opinions," respecting the merits of this work. To our friend we beg leave to state, we have done neither the one nor the other, and the admission of the article into the Genesee Farmer to which he alludes, most certainly does not imply such an understanding. The general principles embraced in the work of Sir Henry Steuart, are in perfect unison with our own opinions in the art of transplanting large trees; but, had it been otherwise, occular demonstration would have convinced us of his success. Being a co-laborer in the same art for several years, we deemed it a duty to Sir Henry and to ourselves to visit Allanton very soon after the publication of his valuable work. We were highly gratified at his success. We were highly gratified that our favorite art was not only placed before the world in a theoretical, but in a tangible shape—that it had assumed a feature which gave it a "local habitation and a name." We expressed ourselves gratified on the spot, not only to Sir Henry, but to one greater than he—to him who is now no more—"*The Great Unknown*"—Sir Walter Scott. At Allanton, we had the pleasure to be introduced to that great man, to hear, and to learn instruction from his observations on the art of transplanting large trees. But neither his great fame, wonderful powers and accurate observations, nor the presence of Sir Henry Steuart, prevented us from informing the latter

that we considered he must have been in perfect ignorance of what had been done by others, in the art of removing trees of a large size, previous to the operations at Allanton. We also pointed out to him various instances where such had been performed, and that at the very moment when his publication was brought to us by our kind employer, Wm. Charlton, Esq. of Apley Castle, (a revolutionary hero,) we were in the very act of re-planting a tree fifty feet high, without even having had the least instruction from Sir *Henry Steuart, Bart.* It is not the principles of his removing trees which we have criticised in European publications—it is his aspersions, thrown out against others—his palpable contradictions and egotism; and if our friend, T. H., will re-peruse our writings on that subject, he will find our observations are correct. As respects the admission of the article into the Genesee Farmer to which he alludes, neither of the Editors can be responsible, as they have no control over the concern. They merely furnish a certain portion of matter—the selection of the remainder, and the arrangement of the paper, rests solely with Mr. Tucker, the publisher, by whose indefatigable exertions the Farmer was established and has been sustained until it has risen to the conspicuous station it now fills among the Agricultural and Horticultural community. But as many such complaints have been made as that of our friend, T. H., we deem it proper to explain that our connection with the Farmer was only to furnish a portion of matter, which has hitherto been invariably marked at the conclusion with an obelisk or dagger; (†) and to prevent any such misunderstanding, we deem it proper to take our name out as "co-editor," and answer for our own articles alone, which for the future shall appear in the singular number, and with the signature of

ALEXANDER GORDON.

Rochester Nursery, Dec. 17.

MACLURA AURANTIACA.

The information received from our friend, D. T., on the hardiness of this valuable plant, is very gratifying. I have little doubt but it will prove a valuable acquisition, and that the period is not far distant when it will be found both an ornament and a benefit to the country. In my opinion, it is decidedly the best plant for hedges now cultivated. I am sorry my friend has been so unsuccessful in its propagation, as it is one of the very easiest propagated with which I am acquainted. In the spring dig round the plant, cut off a portion of the roots, and re-plant them in a warm spot; if under a hand glass so much the better. Every root will shoot forth and become a fine plant during the summer. Some future day, I shall give more particular instructions on the art of propagation. ALEXANDER GORDON.

Rochester Nursery, Dec. 17.

☞ The communication of ULMUS, on the cultivation of Bees, is reserved for the next volume.

☞ Notice is hereby given, to all subscribers who wish to discontinue their papers at the close of the present volume, that notice must be given to the publishers by the first of January, or they will be considered as subscribers for the next volume, and will be charged accordingly.

ROCHESTER SEMINARY.

An examination of the pupils belonging to this institution deserves a passing notice from one who was present. The examination continued for two days, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. The proficiency of the students evinced industry and close application on their part, and faithful and thorough instruction on the part of the teachers. This institution, which is under the care of the *Rev. Mr. Morgan, and Professor Oatman*, is an honor to Rochester, and parents and guardians may rest assured that their children will be well instructed in such a Seminary of learning. In one department, there is a flourishing and highly interesting *Infant School*, designed not only for the benefit of those who attend, but to secure all the improvements and give a specimen of this system of instruction, for the benefit of those young ladies and gentlemen who may enter the higher departments, with a view to qualify themselves for teachers. In this Seminary, there is also a department for young girls, and another for young boys, both of which are supplied with well qualified teachers. Vocal music is taught in all the departments with admirable success as every one can testify who was present at the examination. The original pieces of composition manifested a pleasing and much more than ordinary proficiency in this important and *too much neglected* branch of education.

And now, Mr. Editor, if the citizens of Rochester will suffer such an institution as this to languish for want of patronage—if they will not consider it a privilege to have such faithful men and women employed in teaching the youth of this community as are found in this Seminary of learning, they deserve to be left in all the darkness of ignorance. But, sir, I do believe they will view the subject with more interest and feeling than even the writer of this article, and give all the encouragement required for its support and prosperity. And parents and guardians abroad may feel safe in sending their children to this school; and young people, male and female, who are desirous of receiving instruction upon the most improved plan, will do well to attend this Seminary. There is a well conducted female department, in which all the branches of female educatiod are taught, and not only vocal but instrumental music. Board in respectable families can be procured at a very reasonable price. L.

A NEW APPLE.—We have received from our friend and correspondent, Dr. J. S. GRAHAM, of York, Livingston county, two apples from a seedling tree growing in that town. For beauty, size and flavor, we have rarely seen them surpassed. The Doctor describes the tree as being an "abundant, annual bearer," and proposes to call the apple the *York Sweet Water*. They are well worthy of cultivation for the table, and no doubt will prove valuable for cider, as they are very juicy and well flavored.

Erratta—p. 318, col. 3, after "to be soaked and dried," read "and to be devoured by birds, &c." For why *does* chess grow there? read why *did* chess grow there?

☞ Where did the Editor of the Watertown Eagle find the several articles copied into his paper of Dec. 13, under the head of "Agriculture?"

Pliny Earle.—The Worcester Spy contains an obituary notice of PLINY EARLE, a member of the Society of Friends—the *First Manufacturer of Cotton Machine Cards* in the United States—who died at Leicester, Mass, on the 29th ult, aged 70. Near fifty years ago, he introduced the business of card making in that town, and for a long term of years he and his two brothers, under the firm of "Pliny Earl & Brothers," were the most extensive manufactnrers of cards in the Union, co-extensive with which, their reputation was known and established, for the perfection of their workmanship.

"When Samuel Slater, the founder of the first Cotton Mill in this country, (says the Spy,) commenced his business, he applied to the subject of this notice for cards. At that time none such had ever been made in the country, nor was there any machinery for making them. He, however, undertook the job, and in the prosecution of it, was compelled to resort to the tedious process of pricking the holes for the teeth in the filleting leather, by hand, with a single pair of needles set in a handle. In the prosecution of this work, his eye-sight was considerably impaired, but the cards were completed to the satisfaction of his employer, who has repeatedly assured the writer of the article that were among the best he ever used, having lasted for eighteen years of constant wear. The difficulties encountered in this undertaking led him to further examination and study, the result of which was, the invention of a machine on new principles for the pricking of twilled cards for machinery. This machine has continued in use by all who are engaged in the manufacture of that kind of cards, up to the present day, and its essential principles have been transferred, also, to the machines for pricking and setting cards."

Ohio Forever!—We have seen much boasting by eastern Editors, of great pumpkins, great squashes, great apples, great beets and great *victorys* this season. Stand back ye braggarts for Ohio. Mr. Wait of Carlisle in this County, informs us that he harvested *ten ears of sound gourd seed Corn from a single stalk this Fall.* What think ye of that, Green Mountain Boys; who hardly get a single "nubben" from a whole hill of "tucket?"—*Ohio Paper.*

Shack.—Hickory nuts are unusually plenty. Families in the "back woods" have generally gathered from fifty to 100 bushels each. Our Merchants have taken in large quantities, particularly the "Jackson men." An "old hunter" says, that passing through the low lands a few days since, he saw several large droves of "real porkers" so fattened with hickory "spoils," that unable to rise they lay chop-fallen, waiting for the nuts to drop in their mouths!—*Ib.*

FINE SPORTING.—The Bellefonte Patriot states that a "Mr Long, of Jefferson co. Pa. familiarly called Bill Long, killed, during the hunting season, 165 deers, 5 elks, 28 bears, and 13 wolves. One of the elks weighed about 700 lbs." The Patriot adds —"The mode of taking the elk, as practiced in Jefferson co. is to chase him with dogs until he becomes greatly fatigued, when he stops, chooses an advantageous position, and stands at bay, while the cautious huntsman approaches, and levelling his deadly rifle, soon lays him low on the ground."

For the Genesee Farmer.

A SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE—No. III.

As indolence is the parent of vice, so is industry the incentive to virtue. And as knowledge is power, it is of the first importance that those who are the depositaries of power, should possess this incentive to virtue. It follows as a corollary, that whatever tends to encourage industry, in the most numerous class of our population, by extending to it the efficient aids of science and literature, and thereby rendering its employments respectable and inviting, and its gains more certain, has an important influence in promoting the public welfare. Three-fourths of our productive labor is the contribution of agriculture. This is, as it were, the body, while the other avocations may be likened to the members; to which this gives health, strength and character. If this flourishes, the state prospers; and the shock which withers its prospects, is simultaneously felt, with the force of an electric spark, to the remotest extremities of the body politic. Look to the old continent, and cast your eyes over the new one: where agriculture is in a high state of improvement, commerce and the arts flourish; and civil and religious freedom are seen to abound in proportion to the intelligence and industry which distinguish its agricultural population.

We must sow the seed before we can gather the harvest. We must plant the tree if we would enjoy the fruits. We must invest our capital ere we can receive the interest. And we must instruct our youth, if we would profit by the labors of their manhood. That the agriculture of one country, of one county, of one district, and of one farm, is rendered far more productive than that of another country, county, district or farm, *by the superior intelligence, skill and industry of those who till its soil*, is a truth which needs no proof. The first impulse to improvement in the agriculture of Dutchess, was given by the example of a few men of science and enterprize; and the highly cultivated counties of Pennsylvania owe much of their improvement and prosperity to a naturalist and a civilian, whose great aim was to render science subservient to the comforts and profits of labor. Good example is always salutary, but especially in husbandry, where it exerts an extended influence, in consequence of its necessarily falling under the observation of many who are interested in adopting it. I do not flatter myself that the whole body of yeomanry could participate, directly, in the benefits of an agricultural school. But a hundred pupils, with the mental and practical instructions which it would give, and animated with the laudable ambition which it would infuse, to excel in their business and in usefulness to society—I say, a hundred such young men, sent annually into different sections of the state, would not fail to produce an effect highly salutary to all. Moreover, if, as I verily believe, such a school should become popular, and its benefits apparent, others would be established upon its model to the extent of the public wants. Could the agriculture of the state be made to approximate in its improvements to that of our best cultivated county, the gain to its wealth and prosperity would be immense; and if an agricultural school should but partially effect this object, the outlay for its establishment would be more than repaid by the increased revenues upon our canals alone.

But there is another advantage which this school promises to the state, which is worthy of serious consideration. I mean that resulting to our political institutions, from the diffusion of the higher branches of knowledge among that portion of our population who, from their numbers, are emphatically its guardians. Mr. Jefferson has said, and said truly, that great cities are great political sores upon the body politic; and history as well as experience admonish us, that the tendency of professional and commercial wealth is to generate that extravagance in the style of living, and those artificial distinctions in society, which if not incompatible with, are often dangerous to civil liberty. We must rely upon the virtue of the country, and upon the steady habits of its yeomanry, to counteract their influence. I would neither awaken jealousies, nor excite prejudices; yet I am persuaded that it would conduce to the public weal, if each class of our population was represented in our councils in proportion to their respective numbers. But this will not be the case while the present disparity in acquired knowledge exists between the professional and laboring classes. Awarding to the first the most honest and patriotic intentions, either their habits, their associations, or their interests, do not always qualify them, or leave them at liberty to consult the best interests of a community of which they form but an inconsiderable portion. The majority can alone be fairly represented by its own members, whose feelings and interests are identified; and the more intelligence and virtue there is in this majority, the more wisdom and liberality there will be in the acts of our public councils. Not that I would make farmers all orators, but I would indue them with a talent no less useful—that of thinking and judging correctly. Our *talkers* too often compromit themselves upon *exparte* facts, and become *advocates* to sustain their own errors, while it is the profound *thinkers*, who hear both sides of an argument before they publish their opinions, that we are to rely upon as impartial *umpires*.

It results from the consideration which I have given to this subject,—

That an agricultural school will tend greatly to promote improvements in husbandry, and to augment its products:

That the laboring classes are entitled to an equivalent from the bounty of the state for the colleges and academies it has endowed for the benefit of the learned professions:

That the instruction which it will dispense in chimistry, mechanics and the natural sciences—in literature—in practical farming and gardening, and in rural economy generally—will have a benign influence in enlarging the sphere of useful knowledge—in encouraging industry—in prospering all branches of business, and in augmenting the resources of the state:

That its moral and political influence will be salutary:

And that the expense of its establishment will be amply remunerated by the increase of revenue, to say nothing of the enhanced value which it is calculated to confer on real estate.

The foregoing considerations are respectfully submitted as the honest opinions of one who expects not the remotest benefit from their adoption but in common with his fellow-citizens. I will but add, in conclusion, my ardent hope, that some other pen may be employed more forcibly to illustrate the advantages of an institution which I have but imperfectly sketched.

B.

December, 1832.

* *The good* OBERLIN. There never was, perhaps, a more satisfactory illustration of the advantages of education and science, in promoting agricultural and moral improvement, than was exhibited by the labors of this worthy philanthropist and christian. When he assumed the pastoral charge of a district in the mountains of Alsace, he found a people who could neither read nor write; who had no agriculture, no tools, no commerce, but few comforts, and no access by roads to more cultivated districts. By indefatigable industry and untiring patience, Oberlin surmounted all these difficulties, and rendered his flock and his district the wonder and admiration of all. He procured books and tools—taught his parishioners to read and to work—to improve their dwellings and their lands—to construct roads and to plant trees, which latter he inculcated as a religious duty. He established the first infant schools in about 1790. "Education," says his biographer, "was never in any other place made so general, nor, in many useful respects, carried so far, as by this extraordinary and most exemplary pastor." Oberlin's useful labors excited the notice and the admiration of the court and the capital. Louis the XVIII. sent him the ribbon of the legion of honor, and the Royal Agricultural Society voted him a gold medal. The quotation at the head of this article exhibits the ground work of his wonderful improvements. He died in 1826.

For the Genesee Farmer.

ON THE MEANS OF DESTROYING CANADA THISTLES—No. II.

Salt will destroy Canada thistles. It will do this by its own direct agency, and also by an agency that is indirect. It is, I believe, generally known, that salt applied in considerable quantities to the roots of vegetables, will destroy their life. I have never known it fail of doing this, except in a case of horse radish in my garden, when I attempted, but without success, to kill it by the application of strong brine. When Canada thistles exist only in small patches, this will be an easy and expeditious way of getting rid of them. The process is very simple; 1st. to cut off the thistles a little below the surface of the ground and then apply to the stem of each root a small quantity of salt. A quantity less than a table spoon full will I think be sufficient. Strong brine will answer the same purpose. No matter by what philosophical principles of action it is done, the fact is ascertained that salt, applied in the manner here suggested, will inflict upon the root a mortal distemper. I have frequently destroyed thistles by salt and by brine, applied in this way, the results in both cases being the same. Care, however, must be taken when salt is used for this purpose, that no stock of any kind run in the field at the time, nor for several days thereafter. I salted in one day, and with entire uniformity, three patches of Canada thistles, two of which were in one field, the other in a field adjacent. The experiment, as to the two first mentioned patches, was completely successful, while, as to the other, it was an entire failure. At first this seemed to involve something of mystery; but the mystery was soon solved, by the consideration that sheep were running in the field where the experiment failed, while there was no stock in the other. The sheep had found the salt and licked it up before there had been time for it to perform its intended functions.

Salt, when used to destroy thistles by its indirect agency, is applied to them in small quantities, to induce sheep, cattle and other stock to feed upon them. It may be used to advantage on a scale much larger than when its direct agency is relied upon. In many cases, this is an easy and expeditious method of conquering thistles, there being no difficulty in achieving the conquest in the course of a season. The process is as follows, viz: if the thistles have acquired a considerable growth, they should be cut close with a scythe some days before the salting process is to commence. The object of this is to give them an opportunity of sending out young shoots, and clothing themselves with a tender and fresh foliage. Salt is then to be strewed on, in quantities sufficient only to render the thistles palatable to the animals that are to feed upon them. The process of salting is to be frequently repeated, special care being taken not to apply salt so freely, as to glut with that article the appetites of the animals. Whatever stock may be put to this use, it must be kept all the while in a condition to be hankering for salt. This being the case, the animals will feed upon the thistles daily, and sufficiently to keep them entirely deprived of their foliage. The thistles, pressed in this manner, will in a little time be under the necessity of capitulating. It is, I believe, generally known, that but few vegetables if any can retain life for any considerable time, if, during the season of vegetation, they are kept continually deprived of their foliage.

Several experiments tried by myself to destroy Canada thistles by the means now suggested, have produced the most satisfactory results. In no case have I experienced a failure. Here, then, is presented to the farmer, who may have the misfortune to possess parcels of Canada thistles, a cheap and expeditious method of getting rid of them. This process need not, as when the direct agency of salt is relied upon, be confined to small patches; but it may be applied to considerable establishments. The farmer who keeps a large stock, say two or three hundred sheep, and other stock in proportion, might by the method now proposed, destroy in one season the thistles of an extensive field, although it were overrun with them. The field to be thus operated upon, might for the season be set apart as the salting place for all the stock on the farm, and the whole stock from time to time be gathered into it to receive their portion of salt, and to graze in the field.—This, Messrs. Editors, is the vision of my own mind. I have not done it, nor seen it done, neither have I heard of its having been done, yet, I have no doubt that, by the use of such means, havock might be made among Canada thistles.

From the lights of my own experience, I judge that from the middle of June to October is the best time to operate for the destruction of thistles. In the manner last prescribed, I have commenced operations against them on mowing ground, some weeks after the grass had been taken off, the results of which were their entire conquest the same season.

It has been repeatedly announced that thistles may be destroyed by cutting them at the time when they are in blossom, just before a shower. I have never availed myself of an opportunity to test this by experiment. Yet I think considerable confidence may be placed in the utility of such a process. In one instance, having a small patch of Canada thistles near a stream of water, I cut them when they were in blossom, and then gave them an artificial shower by sprinkling water upon them from a water pot. It killed the most of them, and the few that remained exhibited a sickly aspect.

In general, Canada thistles, if detected while they are young, can readily be destroyed by the simple act of pulling them up. I have destroyed many in this way. I choose a time for the purpose, when the ground is wet and loose, and have in my hand a pointed stick which, if necessary, I run down to assist in extracting the root.

In July last, I commenced on a patch of Canada thistles which had recently appeared on my premises, an experiment not before tried by myself, nor by others within my knowledge. It was cutting them off with a long bladed grubbing hoe several inches below the surface of the ground, and then settling the ground in a compact form about them, by giving a few blows with the heel of the hoe. But few, perhaps none, that were so treated have re-appeared. The prospect is that the experiment will result favorably. I think it quite likely that, when Canada thistles grow on stiff ground, or ground that is rather clayey, they may be destroyed in this way very expeditiously.

No doubt Canada thistles may be destroyed in the manner proposed by Mr. M'VEAN in a late number of the Genesee Farmer; that is, by covering them with straw or other rubbish; but I think that other means of less expense will generally, if not always, be at command.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I consider that I have redeemed my pledge. It may not have been forgotten by all the readers of your Journal, that at the close of my appeal on the subject of Canada thistles, published in the Genesee Farmer, Vol. 2, No. 11, I authorised the expectation that I should write again on the subject, detailing the principal processes by which it was known Canada thistles might be destroyed. I have now done it according to the best of my abilities; but I do not consider that I have yet done justice to the subject. The readers of your Journal are requested, therefore, to be patient, while I present to them the same subject under some of its bearings, which have not yet been brought into view. Difficulties to be met with, in attempting a general destruction of Canada thistles, will be the subject of my next number.

DAN BRADLEY.

December, 1832.

For the Genesee Farmer.

In my notice of *Nuttall's Ornithology*, I was prevented by want of room from giving a specimen of the work. I will now copy his description of the CONDOR, from which it will appear that many former accounts of this bird were mere impositions on the public. Even the sagacious *Wilson* was made to believe it had wings sixteen feet! in extent.

THE CONDOR.

(*Cathartes gryphus*, TEMMINCK. *Vultur gryphus*, LINNÆUS.)

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.---Blackish; wings varied with white, and not extending beyond the tail; collar white; the head furnished with a fleshy crest.--*Female* destitute of the caruncle. The *young* wholly brown.

The Condor derives its name from an Indian word which alludes to its supposed sagacious scent. It inhabits the whole chain of the Andes of Mexico, Peru and Chili; and on the authority of Lewis and Clarke, they are not uncommon in the range of the Rocky Mountains, towards the sources of the Missouri, where, in their journey, they are mentioned as enormous bustards; though the bill and talons of one which was presented to Peale's Museum, proved the bird to be either the present species, or the nearly allied *Vultur californianus*. The migration of these birds into this cool alpine region, is in conformity with their habits in the milder climates of Mexico and South America, where, according to Humboldt, they are known to soar to an elevation almost six times greater than that at which the clouds are ordinarily suspended over our heads. At the immense height of nearly six perpendicular miles, the Condor is seen majestically sailing in the ethereal space, watchfully surveying the vast expanse in quest of his accustomed prey. Elevated farther above our planet than any other animal, impelled by hunger alone he descends into the nearest plains which border the Cordilleras; but his stay in this region is only for a few hours, as he prefers those desolate and lofty mountains, and this rarified aerial space, in which the barometer only attains an elevation of about sixteen inches. These rocky eyries of the Peruvian Andes (whose plain is elevated about 15,000 feet above the level of the sea,) have hence obtained the vernacular name of *Condor nests*. Here perched in dreary solitude, on the crests of scattered rocks, at the very verge of the region of perpetual snow, these dark gigantic birds are seen silently reposing like melancholy spectres, rousing only from their slumbers at the calls of hunger. Their peculiar residence is the great chain of the high Andes, where they associate three or four together upon the points of cliffs without either fearing or injuring men, so that they may be approached within four yards without showing alarm, or making on their part any attempt at attack. Hardly an instance is really known of their even assaulting an infant, though some credulous naturalists, with the exaggerating privilege of travelers, have given accounts of their killing young persons of ten or twelve years of age. Their ability for such rapine is not to be doubted, but their natural cowardice forbids the attempt. At the same time, it is not uncommon to see them follow and hover around a young bull until they have torn out his eyes and tongue.

A pair of Condors will not only in this way attack the deer of the Andes, the *Puma* or American Lion (our Panther), the Vicogne, and the Lama (or American Camel), but also the Wild Heifer. They will pursue it for a long time, occasionally wounding it with their bill and claws, until the unfortunate animal, now stifled and overcome with fatigue, extends its tongue and groans; on which occasion the Condor seizes this member, being a very tender and favorite morsel, and tears out the eyes of his prey, which at length falls prostrate to the earth and slowly expires. The Condor then gorges himself, and rests in stupidity, and almost gluttonous inebriation, perched upon the highest neighboring rocks.—The formidable hunter now loaded with his meal. may be driven about without his attempting to fly; and in this state the Indians sometimes pursue them with the *lasso* or noose, and easily take them captive. Thus restrained, the

Condor makes extraordinary efforts to rise into the air; but fatigued by the attempt, he begins to disgorge himself freely, an effort he appears to assist by lengthening and shortening the neck, and bringing forward the sheath of his beak. They will approach dwellings when allured by the scent of food; and a dead animal will draw down a crowd of these gluttons, where none at the time were at all visible; they tear and cut with the greatest voracity, pushing sometimes with their feet, and flapping their wings.

They make no nest, but deposit their eggs upon the naked rock; these are wholly white, and three or four inches in length. It it said that the female remains with her young for the space of a year. The young Condor has no feathers. His body for several months is covered only with a very fine down or whitish frizzled hair, which resembles that of young owls. This down disfigures the bird so much, that in this state it appears almost as large as an adult.

[Then follows a minute *description* of the species which I omit on account of its length, except the concluding paragraph.]

Total length 2 to 3 feet 2 lines (French measure); bill 1 inch 10 lines; extent of the wings about 9 feet and a half (our measure). The measurements of this bird have been greatly exaggerated. ——— Desmarchais gave it a stretch of 18 feet; and adds that the excessive magnitude of its wings hindered it from entering into the forests! It always however, from choice, perches on the ground, or on elevated rocks; its talons by their situation, not affording it a sufficient support on the branches of trees.

For the Genesee Farmer.

HORSES—No. IV.

In a country so diversified as our own, it cannot be expected that every locality should admit of the same course of agriculture; nor if practicable, would it be desirable or profitable. Neither can it be expected that each section of our country could be profitably devoted to the rearing of the same kinds, or of all kinds of stock. Like every other business, to make it profitable it should be divided and sub-divided, so that each farmer may devote all his energies to his particular branch of business. Thus with horses: it would not be profitable or desirable that every farmer should undertake to rear all the different breeds, nor that all the varieties should be confined to one or more districts.

The long experience of the Engling breeders has assigned particular sections of country to particular breeds of horses, so that each is reared with great perfection and certain profit.

I do not know that any part of our own country is celebrated more for one breed of horses than another, unless it is a predominance of race-blood in some localities; and yet every variety of the horse to which I have alluded is as necessary to this country as to England. In pursuance with the plan I have before suggested, we now come to speak of the

DRAY OR DRAUGHT HORSE.

It will readily be perceived that the qualifications, structure and movements of a draught-horse, must necessarily differ essentially from that of a race-horse, and indeed from every other. And yet the draught-horse, for some purpose or other, is more constantly in demand than all others, especially in our larger cities and along all our canals and rail-roads. It is therefore of the greatest importance that an improved breed of large draught, as well as dray-horses, should be reared in our country.

To exhibit fully the requisites of a first rate draught-horse, would require a more particular examination of the subject of "draught," and of the "anatomy" of the horse, than would be practicable in this number. Reserving, therefore, those subjects for future investigation, I will barely remark, that a "dray-horse should have a broad breast and thick upright shoulders, (the more upright the collar stands the better,) a low forehead, deep and round barrel, loins broad and high, ample quarters, thick fore arms and thighs, short legs, round hoofs, broad at the heels, and soles not too flat."

The horse which can throw the greatest weight into the collar, with sufficient activity to do it effectually, and with hardihood in proportion, will doubtless constitute the best draught-horse. But these are qualities difficult to combine. An approximation to this standard can only be obtained by a judicious selection in the outset, and then by crossing with the best of such breeds as exhibit the requisite qualities. Generally, the greatest fault with large horses is their slowness, and in such cases it would be essential to cross with the strongest, the largest and most compact blood horse. Or if you have a mare with some blood, and with decided marks of strength and power, let her be covered by a superior dray-horse, and the result will probably be the animal you want.

It is very necessary that dray-horses should be large as well as compact, that weight may be opposed to weight. Otherwise the immense loads they often have behind them, and the shaking and battering of the thills, will so throw them from side to side as to endanger their burthens or injure themselves. And this is the only advantage in size and weight, for doubtless much of his force must be expended in transporting his overgrown mass.

In England they have crossed some of their best native breeds with the heavy Flanders horse, and have thereby much improved their draught.

"These heavy horses are bred in the highest perfection as to size, in the fens of Lincolnshire, and few of them are less then seventeen hands high at two and a half years old. Neither the soil nor the produce of the soil is better than in other countries; on the contrary, much of the lower part of Lincolnshire is a cold, hungry clay. The true explanation of the matter is, that there are certain situations better suited than others to different kinds of farming, and the breeding of different animals, and that not depending on richness of soil or pasture. The principal art of the farmer is, to find out *what will best suit his soil and the produce of it.*"

Connected with the subject of draught-horses is that of rail-roads, and I will close this number by an extract, showing the immense power gained by the use of rails.

"The Surrey iron rail-way being completed, a wager was laid by two gentlemen, that a *common* horse could draw thirty-six tons for six miles along the road, and that he should draw his weight from a dead pull, as well as turn it round the occasional windings of the road. A numerous party of gentlemen assembled near Merstham to see this extraordinary triumph of art. Twelve wagons loaded with stones, each wagon weighing above three tons, were chained together, and a horse taken promiscuously from a timber cart was yoked to the train. He started from Fox public house, near Merstham, and drew the immense chain of wagons, with apparent ease, almost to Crogdon, a distance of six miles, in one hour and forty-one minutes, which is nearly at the rate of four miles an hour. In the course of the journey he stopped four times, to show that it was not by any advantage of descent that this power was acquired, and after each stoppage he again drew off the chain of wagons with great ease. Mr. Bank, who had wagered on the power of the horse, then desired that four more loaded wagons should be added to the cavalcade, with which the same horse set off again with undiminished pace. Still further to show the effect of the rail-way in facilitating motion, he directed the attending workmen, to the number of fifty, to mount on the wagons, and the horse proceeded without the least distress; and in truth, there appeared to be scarcely any limitation to the power of his draught. After this trial the wagons were weighed, and it appeared the whole weight was as follows:

	tons.	cwt.	qr.
12 wagons first linked together,	38	4	2
4 do. afterwards attached,	13	2	0
Supposed weight of 50 laborers,	4	0	0
	55	6	2

QUERCUS.

From Loudon's Encyclopædia of Plants.

SELECTED BY D. T.

THE TEAK TREE. (*Tectona grandis.*)

Pentandria monogynia, LINNÆUS. Nat. order *Verbenaceæ* of JUSSIEU.

Tectona. Altered by Linnæus from *Tekka* its name in Malabar. This is a timber tree of immense size and great durability, and is justly called the oak of the east. The trunk is erect, and the bark ash-colored; the leaves are obovate, downy underneath, and on young trees from 12 to 24 inches long, and from 8 to 16 broad. The flowers are in panicles, small, white and fragrant The seeds are lens-shaped in four-celled drupes. The tree abounds in the vast forests of Java and Ceylon, Malabar, Coromandel, &c., and especially in the empires of Birman and Pegu. The wood has by long experience, been found to be the most useful in Asia. It is easily worked, and at the same time both strong and durable. *It is considered superior to all others for ship-building.* Calcutta and Madras draw all their supplies of wood for ship-building from the teak forests of Ava and Pegu Some of the finest vessels that have ever arrived in the Thames have been of teak tree, built in Bengal. The tree was introduced to the British possessions by Lord Cornwallis, and is now planted with a view to timber in the mountainous parts of Bengal.

From Gallaudet's Natural Theology.

Robert Mother, is there any thing like this, as curious about fishes, as there is about birds?

Mother. Yes my son, quite so. Indeed I have read of one fish that has a way of getting its food, more strange than any thing which I have told you about the birds. What should you think of a fish shooting flies, as a man does birds, that it may get them to eat?

Robert. Is that true, mother?

Mother. Yes my son. There is a fish that lives in the Indian seas, called a *chætodon*, which has a snout like a tube.

Robert. What is it like mother that I have seen?

Mother. If you cut a quill off square, at both ends, and take the pith out, it will be a small tube. You know you can blow water though it, some distance, and with some force.

The fish has a snout something like this, through which it can shoot a drop of water with so sure an aim, and with so much force, that it can hit an

insect from four to six feet off, and thus kill it or stun it, so that it falls down on the water, and the fish gets it for food.

It shoots the insect, too, while it is flying; and that is what very few, even of the most skilful gunners, can do.

These fish have a very beautiful shape, and a great variety of brilliant colors. They are sometimes caught, and kept in a large vessel of water, and amuse the people very much by their great dexterity in shooting. For if a fly is put on the edge of the vessel, the fish immediately perceives it, and shoots at it so exactly as very seldom indeed to miss it.

From the New-York Traveler.

TREATMENT OF THE HORSE.

M. Barbequins, the Ambassador to Constantinople in the 17th century, gives such an account of the kind treatment and attention extended by the Mahometans to their horses, that our grooms and their masters may learn from them a lesson of wisdom and humanity. We gather the following hints from the Library of Entertaining Knowledge.

The truly benevolent writer says, "there is no creature so gentle as a Turkish (Arabian) horse, nor more respectful to his master or the groom that dresses him. The reason is, because they treat their horses with great lenity. This makes them great lovers of mankind; and they are so far from kicking, wincing or growing untractable by this gentle usage, that you will hardly find a masterless horse among them. But alas; our Christian groom's horses go on at another rate! They never think them rightly curried till they thunder at them with their voices, or let their clubs or horse-whips, as it were, dwell on their sides. This makes some horses tremble when their keepers come into the stable—so that they hate and fear them too. But the Turks love to have their horses so gentle, that, at the word of command, they may fall on their knees, and in this position receive their riders.

They will take up a staff or club upon the road with their teeth which their rider has let fall, and hold it up to him again. I saw some horses when their master was fallen from the saddle, stand stock still without wagging a foot till he got up again. Once I saw some horses, when their master was at dinner with me, prick up their ears to hear his voice, and when they did so, they neighed for joy."

We have several "whips" in our eye, who would do well to at least make the trial of a little more gentleness; when we can assure them, no animal, not even the dog, better appreciates, nor is half so deserving the attention.

Burckhardt, in speaking of the horses in Egypt, gives the subjoined strange mode of curing a vicious horse. He says, "I have seen vicious horses in Egypt cured of the habit of biting, by presenting to them, while in the act of doing so, a leg of mutton just taken from the fire; the pain which a horse feels in biting through the hot meat, causes it, after a few lessons, to abandon the vicious habit."

As this is the seasen for killing *Hogs*, the following observation may be useful to Farmers and others in this country:—

Scalding Hogs.—A gentleman of experience and observation desires us to make known, for the benefit of Farmers, a mode practised by him of scalding hogs. Instead of putting *cold water* or *ashes* into the hot water, as is the general practice, he washes the hog in cold water previous to scalding it. It matters not how hot the water may be with which the hog is scalded, if cold water be first used in the way prescribed, the hair can be taken off with ease and neatness.—No danger need be apprehended of the hair becoming *set*, as is often the case when this mode is not resorted to, owing to a particular temperature of the water.

The gentleman who communicated to us this mode, says he has practised it for more than twenty years, and has not during that time, experienced any difficulty in scalding hogs.

In dressing a young pig for roasting, he first dips it in cold water, and then in hot, by which process he is enabled to remove the hair with the least possible trouble.—*Wyoming Herald.*

Food for Oxen and other Cattle.—"Every traveler who passes Alsfett, a little town near Frankfort, in Germany, has noticed the remarkably fine cattle of that place, they are fed in the following manner: Straw is cut short by means of a straw-cutter, is then put into a cauldron, with the addition of potatoes, and carrots, and boiled till it forms a kind of jelly: this mixed with a sufficient quantity of water is served to the beasts.—The animals so fed require no water, and so well do they thrive on this mess, that they are, notwithstanding the summer labor, ready for the butcher at the end of the year."

Grind all sorts of grain which is intended to be given to cattle or horses. In order to obtain the greatest benefit from it, boil it in water, and while hot add cut straw, stirring it well, and when cool it will be fit to feed out.

The following observations upon fattening cattle were published by Nathaniel Landon, of Litchfield, Connecticut. He says, "I boiled about two quarts of flax seed, and sprinkled it on cut straw, which had been previously scalded, and seasoned with salt, together with some oil-cake and oat-meal; working them into a tub, with a short pitch-fork, until the whole became an oily mush. I fed a 3 year old heifer regularly in this way, about two months, when she had eaten about one bushel of flax-seed, with the other ingredients in proportion. When she was butchered, she weighed 584 lbs. 84 lbs. of which was tallow. She would not have sold for more than $16 before fattening. I sold two quarters of her for 18 dollars and 13 cents. She cost me not more than ten dollars, exclusive of the hay she ate, which was chiefly scalded as above. On the first of February I began with an ox: I fed him about three months, but not altogether as as well as I did the heifer. He digested about one peck of flax-seed per day, prepared as above, which I suppose formed about one half of the fat in these two cattle. The ox was short, measured 7 feet two inches, and when killed weighed 1082 lbs. and had 180 lbs. of tallow. He cost me when fattening 25 cents per day: he had previously cost me 35 dollars. My neat gain in fattening these two cattle, was more than all I have cleared before in fattening oxen and cows, for fifteen years, and this is owing I think chiefly to the use of flax-seed."—*Rural Economist.*

Breaking of Steers.—Yoke them carefully, and let them remain quiet until they will eat their food, which generally takes place in the course of one day. Yoke them again the next day, and put them behind a pair of old steady cattle, and let them stand till they become familiar with them. This generally takes but one day. The day following yoke them again, and put them behind the oxen as before, put them upon the tongue of a cart or sled. They being now accustomed to the oxen before, they will readily follow, without whipping or beating. They will soon become kind and gentle.—*Ib.*

Boiling Food.—No farmer, who carries on business on a large scale, ought to be without a Steam Boiler, especially if he feeds cattle, as well as swine, with roots. This may be cheaply made by setting a kettle, holding about ten or twelve gallons, in a furnace of brick or stone, and over this a hogshead, with one head taken out, and the other bored full of holes, which is set so close that the steam of the kettle when boiling, can only rise through the holes, and thence ascend among the articles to be steamed in the hogshead and pass off at the top. In this way a hogshead of roots may be cooked at a very small expense. The kettle should be so closed as to prevent any steam from passing off but through the bottom of the hogshead, and of course a pipe or tube should be set on one side, through which, with the aid of a funnel, the water may be poured as occasion requires. As soon as the water has been poured in, the tube should be stopped with a plug made for that purpose. When grain is steamed it will be necessary to cover the bottom with a cloth to prevent the grain from running through the holes in the hogshead over the boiler.

Judge Buel, of Albany, however, prefers boiling to steaming food for swine. It is sometimes most convenient and economical to cook food for domestic animals on winter evenings over a kitchen fire, and in that case little or no extra fuel need to be consumed to prepare food for that purpose.—*N.E.Far.*

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber in Macedon, Wayne co., 50,000 *White Mulberry Trees.*

WM. P. RICHARDSON.

oct 6-ftf

ROCHESTER NURSERY.

THE Nursery grounds on Main-street now contain a most excellent collection of the choicest Fruit Trees, ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, many of them are beautiful growths and of a very large size. Particularly Apples, of which there are above one hundred and fifty of the very choicest varieties, selected from the most esteemed fruits of this country, England France and Germany. 61 sorts of Pears include the choicest and most delicious varieties of that fruit which has hitherto been cultivated. The Peach, Plum, Cherry trees and Grape vines, are particularly fine. The collection of shrubs is extensive and select. About 50 of the very choicest varieties of the Rose; strong and handsome plants 100 sorts of the most splendid Dahlias, culled personally from the London collections; and a very select assortment of beautiful flowering bulbous roots

Also just arrived at Rochester, a most extensive assortment of the best kitchen, garden and flower seeds, directly imported by the subscriber from one of the first seed houses in London, which includes the most esteemed varieties of Peas, Cabbage, Cauliflowers, Brocoli's, Carrots, Lettuces, Onions, Turneps, Paddishes, &c. &c.

Having now at a great expense placed the establishment on a respectable footing, I hope by assiduous attention to business, unremitted exertions in procuring every desirable article, and by a moderation in all my charges, to obtain a share of the public patronage.

Catalogues of the articles for sale on the premises, have just been published, and may be had *gratis*, at the Nursery, or at the Bookstore of Hoyt, Porter & Co., where orders will be received and duly attended to. All letters post paid, will meet with every attention

ALEX'R. GORDON.

Rochester Nursery, Nov. 15.

☞ A great variety of ornamental garden seats and stands, for flower pots, are now making and will be for sale at the Nursery, early in the spring

PENNSYLVANIA

WHISKEY INSURRECTION.

The initial steps of revolution, or rebellion, having been taken in South Carolina, it is worth while to recur to history for an example of the best mode of treating it when it shall come to a head. The Whiskey Insurrection, it is true, did not interpose the arm of *state sovereignty* between rebellion and the halter, but in all other respects, the resemblance is strong enough to impart interest at present to its details.

In the year 1790, an Excise Act was passed by Congress, imposing a duty on spirits distilled within the United States. In a majority of the states scarcely an objection was heard to this mode of taxation; but in the four western counties of Pennsylvania, a prejudice, fostered and embittered by the artifice of men who labored for an ascendency over the will of others, by the guidance of their passions, produced an organized opposition of force. Various acts in opposition to the laws took place, and in September 1791, a convention of delegates from the malcontent counties was held at Pittsburg, in which resolutions of extreme violence were adopted against those who were inclined either to comply with the law, or accept the offices through which it was to be executed.

When the government perceived that further delay was useless, legal process was delivered to the marshal against the delinquent distillers and those who had committed violence against the revenue officers.—No sooner was he understood to be engaged in this duty, than the vengeance of armed men was aimed at *his* person, and the person and property of the inspector of the revenue. They fired upon the Marshal, arrested him, and detained him for some time as a prisoner. He was obliged, by the jeopardy of his life, to renounce the service of other process, on the west side of the Allegheny mountain, and a deputation was afterwards sent to him to demand a surrender of that which he had served. A numerous body repeatedly attacked the house of the inspector, secured his papers of office, and finally destroyed by fire his buildings, and whatever they contained. Both of the officers, for self preservation, fled to the seat of government; it being avowed, that the motives to such outrages were to compel the resignation of the inspector; to withstand by force of arms the authority of the United States, and thereby to extort a repeal of the laws of excise, and an alteration in the conduct of government.

What followed, shall be told in the language of Washington, in his speech to Congress, November 19, 1794:

"Upon the testimony of these facts, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States notified to me, that "in the counties of Washington and Allegheny in Pennsylvania, laws of the United States were opposed, and the execution thereof, obstructed by combinations, too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshal of that district." On this call, momentous in the extreme, I sought and weighed what might best subdue the crisis. On the one hand, the Judiciary was pronounced to be stript of its capacity to enforce the laws; crimes, which reached the very existence of social order, were perpetrated without control; the friends of government were insulted, abused, overawed into silence, or an apparent acquiescence; and to yield to the treasonable fury of so small a portion of the United States would be to violate the fundamental principle of our constitution, which enjoins that the will of the majority shall prevail. On the other, to array citizen against citizen—to publish the dishonor of such excesses—to encounter the expense, and other embarrassments of so distant an expedition, were steps too delicate, too closely interwoven with many affecting considerations, to be lightly adopted. I postponed, therefore, the summoning of the militia immediately into the field; but I required them to be held in readiness, that if my anxious endeavors to reclaim the deluded, and to convince the malignant of their danger, should be fruitless, military force might be prepared to act, before the season should be too far advanced.

My proclamation of the 7th of August last was accordingly issued, and accompanied by the appointment of Commissioners, who were charged to repair to the scene of insurrection. They were authorized to confer with any body of men, or individuals.—They were instructed to be candid and explicit, in stating the sensations which had been excited in the executive, and his earnest wish to avoid a resort to coercion; to represent, however that, without submission, coercion *must* be the resort; but to invite them, at the same time, to return to the demeanor of faithful citizens, by such accommodation as lay within the sphere of executive power. Pardon, too, was tendered to them by the government of the United States, and that of Pennsylvania, upon no other condition, than a satisfactory assurance of obedience to the laws.

Although the report of the commissioners marks their firmness and abilities, and must unite all virtuous men, by showing that the means of conciliation have been exhausted, all of those who had committed or abetted the tumults did not subscribe the mild form which was proposed as the atonement: and the indications of a peaceable temper were never sufficiently general nor inclusive, to recommend or warrant the further suspension of the march of the militia.

Thus the painful alternative could not be discarded. I ordered the militia to march, after once more admonishing the insurgents in my proclamation of the 25th of September last."

The governor of Pennsylvania having declared his opinion, that the militia of that State, who could be drawn forth would be incompetent to enforce obedience, the aid of the neighbouring States was consequently necessary. Quotas were accordingly assigned to the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and an army of fifteen thousand men was put in motion, under the command in chief of Governer Lee, of Virginia, the Governors of New Jersey and Pennsylvania commanding under him the militia of their respective States.

The troops of New Jersey and Pennsylvania were directed to rendezvous at Bedford, and those of Maryland and Virginia at Cumberland, on the Potomac. President Washington, in person, visited each division of the army, but being confident that the force employed must look down all resistance, he left the secretary of the treasury (Gen. Hamilton) to accompany it, and returned himself to Philadelphia at which place the approaching session of Congress rendered his presence almost indispensably necessary.

From Cumberland and Bedford, the army marched in two divisions into the country of the insurgents. As had been foreseen, the greatness of the force prevented the effusion of blood. The disaffected did not venture to assemble in arms. Several of the leaders who had refused to give assurance of future submission to the laws, were seized and some of them detained for legal prosecution.

But although no direct and open opposition was made, the spirit of insurrection was by no means subdued. It was therefore thought advisable to station for the winter a detachment to be commanded by Major General Morgan in the center of the disaffected country. Two of the ringleaders, who were tried, and convicted of treason, received their pardon; and thus, without shedding a drop of blood, did the prudent vigour of the executive terminate an insurrection which, at one time, threatened to shake the government of the United States to its foundation.

The paragraph of General Washington's speech, which concludes the division relating to the insurrection, is marked by the high patriotism and deep insight into human nature, which characterized the Father of his Country, and could never be quoted more appropriately than at the present moment:

"To every description of citizens let praise be given; but let them perserver in their affectionate vigilance over that precious depository of American happiness, the Constitution of the United States. Let them cherish it too, for the sake of those, who from every clime are daily seeking a dwelling in our land. And when in the calm moments of reflection, they shall have retraced the origin and progress of the insurrection, let them determine whether it has not been fomented by combinations of men, who, careless of consequences, and disregarding the unerring truth, that those who rouse, cannot always appease a civil convulsion, have disseminated, from an ignorance or perversion of facts, suspicions, jealousies, and accusations of the whole government."

GRASS SEED.

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Rochester, sept 19–f6m A. CHAPIN.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have entered into partnership in the seed business, and they assure the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to give the utmost satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. It is the intention of the subscribers to erect an elegant Greenhouse in connection with this establishment, where a choice collection of new, rare, and beautiful flowering plants will be supplied from the New-York Botanic Garden upper end of Broadway; and also from the same establishment the best sorts of Flowering shrubs, Garden roses, Hardy perennial plants, Double Dahlias, Chinese Pœonias, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Trees for the streets, &c. &c. They have just received from London, a large importation of garden and flower seeds the growth of 1831, such as Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brocoli, Radish, Pease, Grass Seeds, &c. &c.; and also from Glasgow, Hawthorn quicks for Hedges, Red moss, White moss, and White Provence roses. The trade supplied on the most reasonable terms, and all orders by mail or otherwise, will be punctually attended to. SMITH & HOGG,
New-York, May 1832. No. 388, Broadway